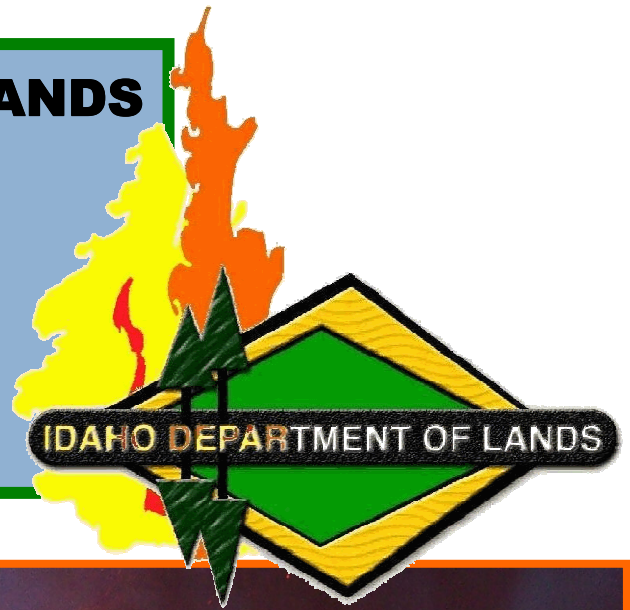


IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
YEAR END
FIRE REPORT
CALENDAR YEAR
2006



Moonrise on the Kurby Fire-Craig Mountain FPD

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

YEAR END FIRE REPORT

FOR CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2006

SEASON IN REVIEW

The 2006 fire season was above the 24-year average in terms of fire occurrence. On lands for which the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Clearwater Potlatch Timber Protective Association (CPTPA), and Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) provide wildland fire protection, fire fighters responded to 445 fires (112 percent of average). These fires burned 6,473 acres, which is 73 percent of average.

Quick response by dedicated teams of firefighters kept 96 percent of these fires less than 10 acres.

Human activity ignited 161 fires (36 percent of the year's total) and accounted for 26 percent of the burned area or 1,712 acres. Debris burning started the most person-caused fires, but equipment use burned the most area. Equipment use was also the most expensive human-caused category.

Lightning started 284 fires (64 percent of the year's total) and burned 4,761 acres, or 74 percent of the total area.

The average fire size was 15 acres, which is 56 percent of our 24 year average. The median fire size was 0.1 acres, which is our usual. The average fire cost was \$7,072 and the cost per acre was \$486.

FIRE WEATHER

Winter ended with a normal to above normal snow pack in most of the IDL's Protection Area. Spring temperatures and rainfall were near normal.

A normal spring phased into a warm and dry summer, with Lewiston and Boise's July high temperatures being eight degrees above normal. This coupled with a lack of summer rain, set the stage for exceeding high fire dangers. It was a dryer summer than 1910, the year of catastrophic fires in North Idaho. However, our total 2006 precipitation was above normal, which points out the significance of summer weather on the fire season. This contributes to the difficulty in predicting an upcoming fire season.



Madden Creek Prescribed Burn-Craig Mountain FPD

MULTIPLE FIRES

The 2006 fire season saw 67 instances of more than one fire per day (multiple fire day) on a Forest Protective District (FPD). CPTPA had as many as 15 fires reported in one day, and 36 over a three day period. August 10 and 11 had 55 ignitions in the State's Protection Area. A total of 237 (53 percent of this year's total) fires occurred on multiple fire days. The escape of the Ola Complex near Boise was due, in part, to multiple fires on adjacent districts and cooperators, resulting in resource shortages.

LARGE FIRES

2006 saw five fires exceed 100 acres. The Craig Mountain and Southwest Idaho FPD's had two each and the fifth was on the Maggie Creek FPD.

Table 1 illustrates the season's ten largest fires:

TABLE 1

TEN LARGEST FIRES IN 2006

| Fire Name | District | Size | Total Cost |
|--------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| Ola Complex | Southwest Idaho FPD | 4,408 | \$257,956 |
| Kurby | Craig Mountain FPD | 550 | \$438,782 |
| Harris Creek | Southwest Idaho FPD | 324 | \$75,560 |
| Battlefield | Craig Mountain FPD | 224 | \$1,063 |
| Clear Creek | Maggie Creek FPD | 185 | \$135,291 |
| Sand 2 | Ponderosa FPD | 100 | \$94,462 |
| Chaney | Ponderosa FPD | 89 | \$15,943 |
| High Top | Kootenai Valley FPD | 73 | \$6,591 |
| Herrick Road | Craig Mountain FPD | 60 | \$307 |
| Long John | Craig Mountain FPD | 50 | \$256,823 |
| Total | | 6,063 | \$1,282,778 |

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM PARTICIPATION AND USE

The Idaho Department of Lands supported Interagency Incident Management



John Specht on the Woodchuck fire in Montana

Teams with 21 employees serving as team members.

In the Northern Rockies, IDL personnel held two positions on a Type 1 team and 17 positions on Type 2 teams.

In the Great Basin IDL held two positions on a Type 2 team. State personnel also contributed by accepting 369 off-unit assignments in a variety of positions. Personnel were sent to states ranging from Alaska to Texas to Florida. Engines and a dozer were sent to the southern part of the country. Eight assignments were filled for Homeland Security.

Five IDL fires required Incident Management Teams (IMTs). Four of the IMTs ordered were Type 3 teams; two of these were used on the Craig Mountain FPD, and one each was used on the CPTPA and the Maggie Creek FPD.

A Type 2 team was used on the Southwest Idaho FPD for the Ola Complex. The Ola Complex was comprised of fires on land protected by IDL as well as BLM. Costs were apportioned based on acreage burned in each fire.

Table 2 illustrates the use of Incident Management Teams on IDL fires.

TABLE 2**INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM USE**

| Fire | Size | District | Cost | Type 3 Team | Type 2 Team | Type 1 Team |
|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ola Complex | *4,408 | Southwest Idaho FPD | **\$257,956 | | X | |
| Kurby | 550 | Craig Mountain FPD | \$438,782 | X | | |
| Long John | 50 | Craig Mountain FPD | \$256,823 | X | | |
| Clear Creek | 185 | Maggie Creek FPD | \$135,291 | X | | |
| Jericho Mountain | 34 | CPTPA | \$156,648 | X | | |
| Total | 819 | | \$987,544 | 4 | 1 | 0 |

*The portion of the complex that burned on IDL protection.

**IDL's portion of the cost.



Keith Brink on the Heavens Gate Complex-Riggins

FIRE COSTS

The fire reports estimate 2006 suppression costs for IDL fires at \$3,146,926.

The expenses in this report are based on a Calendar (CY) Year fire season in order to accommodate most fire reporting systems. The ten most expensive fires of the year are shown in Table 3. These fires represent only two percent of the total fires, 88 percent of the total acreage, and 51 percent of the total cost.

Table 3

TEN MOST EXPENSIVE FIRES

| Fire Name | District | Total Cost | Size |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|
| Kurby | Craig Mountain FPD | \$438,782 | 550 |
| Ola Complex | Southwest Idaho FPD | \$257,956 | 4,408 |
| Long John | Craig Mountain FPD | \$256,823 | 50 |
| Jericho Mountain | CPTPA | \$156,648 | 34 |
| Clear Creek | Maggie Creek FPD | \$135,291 | 185 |
| Sand 2 | Ponderosa FPD | \$94,462 | 100 |
| Harris Creek | Southwest Idaho FPD | \$75,560 | 324 |
| Shay Hill | West St. Joe FPD | \$73,988 | 38 |
| Lemonade | West St. Joe FPD | \$73,366 | 3 |
| Six Mile | SITPA | \$48,052 | 0.4 |
| Total | | \$1,610,928 | 5,692.4 |

Table 4 illustrates lightning started the most fires and cost the most. In the human-caused category, debris burning started the most fires, but equipment use fires were the most expensive. The average cost per fire was \$7,072, with average lightning fire expenses being \$6,253, and human caused fires costing an average \$8,516.

Table 4**NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS**

| General Cause | # of Fires | % of Fires | Total Cost | % of Cost | Cost / Fire |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Lightning | 284 | 64% | \$1,775,899 | 56% | \$6,253 |
| Debris Burning | 52 | 12% | \$285,346 | 9% | \$5,487 |
| Miscellaneous | 39 | 9% | \$261,654 | 8% | \$6,709 |
| Equipment Use | 25 | 6% | \$629,702 | 20% | \$25,188 |
| Campfire | 23 | 5% | \$66,241 | 2% | \$2,880 |
| Arson | 9 | 2% | \$40,045 | 1% | \$4,449 |
| Children | 7 | 2% | \$9,967 | 0.3% | \$1,424 |
| Smoking | 5 | 1% | \$77,654 | 2% | \$15,531 |
| Railroad | 1 | 0.2% | \$418 | 0.0% | \$418 |
| Total Human | 161 | 36% | \$1,371,027 | 44% | \$8,516 |
| Grand Total | 445 | 100% | \$3,146,926 | 100% | \$7,072 |
| Minor error exists due to rounding | | | | | |

Table 5 deals with acres burned. Lightning fires burned the most area, and equipment use burned the most acres within the human caused category. Human-caused fires cost a total of \$1,371,027 (44 percent of the total). Of this amount, \$148,562 (11 percent) of the costs were from fires attributable to negligence and responsible parties have been billed. As of the time the fire reports were completed, we had collected \$29,843, or 20 percent, of what has been billed.

Table 5**ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS**

| General Cause | Acres Burned | % of Acreage | Total Cost | Cost / Acre | Bill Amount | Amount Collected |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Lightning | 4,761 | 74% | \$1,775,899 | \$373 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Equipment Use | 702 | 11% | \$629,702 | \$898 | \$25,434 | \$0 |
| Debris Burning | 333 | 5% | \$285,346 | \$856 | \$107,518 | \$29,519 |
| Smoking | 324 | 5% | \$77,654 | \$239 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Arson | 262 | 4% | \$40,045 | \$153 | \$502 | \$0 |
| Miscellaneous | 64 | 1% | \$261,654 | \$4,094 | \$12,779 | \$224 |
| Campfire | 20 | 0.3% | \$66,241 | \$3,261 | \$233 | \$100 |
| Children | 6 | 0.1% | \$9,967 | \$1,695 | \$2,095 | \$0 |
| Railroad | 0.1 | 0.0% | \$418 | \$4,184 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total Human | 1,712 | 26% | \$1,371,027 | \$801 | \$148,562 | \$29,843 |
| Grand Total | 6,473 | 100% | \$3,146,926 | \$486 | | |
| Minor error exists due to rounding | | | | | | |

Fire expense estimates must be used for this report instead of actual costs because IDL has not received a bill for assistance from federal agencies that have provided suppression assistance on IDL fires and reimbursable endowment land fires. The federal bill is usually received in late spring. IDL's actual fire suppression costs can be found in the *IDL Annual Report* published in late summer. In the *IDL Annual Report* report, all suppression costs are accounted for, and it is based on a fiscal year rather than a specific fire season.

In addition to the above stated expenses for individual fires, fire suppression costs of \$1,491,500 were incurred in support of fire suppression, but not attributable to a specific fire. Examples of these costs are: pre-positioning resources to areas of high fire danger or activity, fire simulation exercises, fire suppression aircraft availability, and Fire Bureau and dispatch center support. When these costs are added to the fire report estimates of \$3,146,926, it gives a total CY fire season estimate of \$4,638,426.

In addition to IDL's fire suppression responsibilities, IDL provides assistance to other emergency agencies nationally. We are reimbursed for this assistance. The assistance is in the form of overhead, firefighters, IDL contracted aircraft, cache supplies, and rolling stock. For this fire season, CY 2006, we expect approximately \$5,580,294 in reimbursement.



Jaylene Farmer assigned to the Finance Section of the Red Mtn. Fire-Near Boise

Losses to the Endowments, in resource damage, are estimated at \$105,832. These losses were primarily incurred on the Jericho fire on CPTPA, and the Eagle fire on the Cataldo FPD.

TABLE 6

RESOURCE LOSS ON ENDOWMENT LANDS

| District | Timber Loss | Reproduction Loss |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| CPTPA | \$87,112 | \$100 |
| Cataldo FPD | \$10,000 | \$0 |
| Ponderosa FPD | \$6,000 | \$0 |
| Priest Lake FPD | \$1,000 | \$0 |
| SITPA | \$700 | \$0 |
| Pend Oreille FPD | \$500 | \$20 |
| Maggie Creek FPD | \$300 | \$0 |
| Mica FPD | \$0 | \$100 |
| Subtotal | \$105,612 | \$220 |
| Grand Total | \$105,832 | |

Due to the active fire season in the West, resources were very difficult to acquire. When the Ola Complex started, IDL was concerned about the ability to adequately staff the fire. Two crews were ordered from British Columbia through the Northwest Compact, allowing resource movement across state and provincial boundaries. These crews were briefed in Coeur d'Alene and sent to the Ola Complex near Boise.



British Columbia crews en route to the Ola Complex

IDL FIRE REORGANIZATION

As a result of budget constraints, a reorganization of IDL's seasonal fire organization was implemented. As an aid in determining appropriate resource levels and placement, a complex economic analysis was utilized. Some District seasonal fire crew sizes were reduced, a few increased, but the overall Temporary Personnel Cost was reduced. To cover the shortfall, mobile regional booster crews were strategically placed that could be moved to wherever needed for initial attack, in the State.

This was the first year the North Central Idaho area Districts utilized initial attack dispatching that was coordinated at the Grangeville Interagency Dispatch Center. The consensus of the agencies involved (IDL, USFS, BLM) was that the center was a success. Much better interagency and interdistrict coordination and resource utilization occurred.

As a result of an analysis of previous year's fire occurrence by date, suppression resources were pre-positioned near Kamiah for an expected thunderstorm event in North Central Idaho on August 10. The storms materialized, and the additional resources were kept busy.

AIRCRAFT USE

The 2006 fire season began with a new round of Department aircraft contracts. New contracts were signed for all of the single engine air tankers and a Type 2 helicopter. The light helicopter contract based in Craigmont was the sole remaining contract, and 2006 was its final year.

The success of the Department air tanker program is due in large part to a strong interagency commitment with IDL from the Idaho Panhandle, Clearwater/Nez Perce, and Payette National Forests who hosted the aircraft at their tanker

bases. The forests provided the tanker base facilities including retardant, daily work direction for the aircrews, and aircraft dispatch as needed. The Craig Mountain FPD and the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association were key players in keeping the bureau appraised of daily aircraft availability at Grangeville and McCall. IDL paid for the aircraft daily availability, and the incident user paid for flight time. The chart below shows total interagency use of the IDL contracted Air Tractor 802 single engine air tankers.

TABLE 7

SEAT LOCATION, VENDOR AND USE

| LOCATION | VENDOR | # AIRCRAFT | FLT HRS | RETARDANT |
|---------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| Coeur d'Alene | Queen Bee | 3 | 345 hrs | 305,168 gal |
| Grangeville | Evergreen | 2 | 237 hrs | 210,334 gal |
| McCall | Evergreen | 2 | 314 hrs | 324,178 gal |



IDL Contract Single Engine Airtanker T415, on the Big Otto fire. by Chris Hoffer

The missions shown above were flown in support of IDL wildfires and interagency fire suppression incidents throughout Idaho, eastern Oregon, western Montana and eastern Washington.

Queen Bee Air Specialties of Rigby, Idaho, was the vendor for the three Air Tractor 802 single engine air tankers in Coeur d'Alene. The other four Air Tractor 802 single engine air tankers were provided by Evergreen Flying Service from Louisiana and were based in Grangeville and McCall.

Helicopter resources were based in Craigmont and Coeur d'Alene. The Clearwater area FPDs, Clearwater Potlatch Timber Protective Association and the Clearwater/Nez Perce National Forests were supported with an interagency light helicopter from Hillcrest Aviation in Lewiston. This aircraft was managed and staffed by the Craig Mountain FPD and supported interagency initial attack incidents, four Type 3 incidents and one Type 2 incident.

The seven northern IDL FPD's and the Idaho Panhandle National Forest were supported by an interagency Type 2 helicopter provided by River City Helicopters in Post Falls. This was the first season for this Type 2 helicopter contract and it proved to be a very effective interagency initial attack resource. The aircraft was managed and staffed by a helitac crew based at the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Fire Center. Numerous interagency initial attacks, three Type 3 incidents and two Type 2 incidents in Idaho and Montana were supported by this aircraft and crew.

TABLE 8

HELICOPTER LOCATION, VENDOR AND USE

| LOCATION | VENDOR | TYPE | FLT HRS |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------|
| Craigmont | Hillcrest | Bell L-3 | 111 |
| Coeur d'Alene | River City | Bell 205++ | 197 |

FIRE PROGRAM SAFETY

The 2006 fire season started early and ended late. Long hours and long periods of work with minimal days off were the norm for this season. Many person hours were accumulated through the use of aircraft, engines, chainsaws, hand tools and equipment. This report includes all accident reports on IDL protection excluding SITPA and CPTPA and includes only fire suppression and fuels management related work. IDL suppressed 445 fires with approximately 300 qualified (red-carded) agency personnel. IDL has a very good overall safety record. This season saw 22 incidents resulting in minor injuries. Most accidents were the results of slips, trips, and falls. Firefighting includes injuries from the use of hand tools, chainsaws, and water pumping equipment; miscellaneous includes insect bites and pulled muscles from normal work functions.

TABLE 9

TYPE AND NUMBER OF FIRE RELATED INJURIES

| NATURE OF INJURY | NUMBER OF INJURIES |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Slips, Trips & Falls | 8 |
| Heavy Lifting | 3 |
| Firefighting | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 5 |
| TOTAL | 22 |



THE “IDAHO IDEA” AND IDAHO’S NATIONAL FIRE PLAN PROGRAMS

In the early years of the last century, prior to the historic 1910 Fire and others, the State of Idaho, US Forest Service, and the timber industry decided to form timber protective associations statewide to collaborate and provide mutual aid in the event of wildland fire, regardless of ownership. This became known as the “Idaho Idea”, being the first model in the West where all the main stakeholders decided to work together in fire prevention and suppression. In a way, this was the first Idaho State Fire Plan. Today, the recently signed *Idaho Statewide Implementation Strategy for the National Fire Plan* continues to amplify and expand the same spirit of collaboration and cooperation first envisioned over 100 years ago.

The Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003 addresses many issues relevant and complementary to the National Fire Plan; this includes expediting projects designed to reduce hazardous fuels in the wildland urban interface and on adjacent federal land. HFRA also allows local entities to create Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs). The Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group’s “idea” is to focus on Idaho’s counties as the best and most efficient way to deliver federal National Fire Plan dollars at the community level. In Idaho, we have chosen to continue working at the county level; therefore we call the CWPPs *County Wildfire Protection Plans*. All 44 counties in Idaho have developed and signed their CWPPs.

Many county wildland fire mitigation committees (which are comprised of county fire and emergency personnel, local fire wardens, federal and tribal partners, and other interested stakeholders) in Idaho use their CWPPs to establish priority areas that not only identify hazardous fuel reduction needs on private property, but also work with their US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and tribal partners to help achieve fuel reduction on land owned by these agencies adjacent to private property. By integrating larger, landscape-scale fuel reduction across ownerships, more effective community-wide protection can be

established. These CWPPs are periodically updated by the local committees to reflect projects completed and to address changing priorities within the county.

In 2006, Idaho Department of Lands (in cooperation with the US Forest Service State and Private Forestry) awarded \$953,685 to State Fire Assistance and Community Fire Protection Hazardous Fuels Treatment (HFT) projects around the State. To date, 12,192 acres have been treated at an average cost of \$903.50 per acre. For more information on this and other collaborative programs and collective efforts of all members of the Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group implemented under the National Fire Plan in Idaho, please visit www.idahofireplan.org or www.idl.idaho.gov.

Typical of many Hazardous Fuels Reduction projects Statewide



VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE (VFA)

The VFA Program provides federal financial assistance to organize, train, and equip fire departments in rural areas and communities. The VFA Program facilitates distribution of available funding to those fire departments determined to be most in need. Over 75% of the Nation's fire departments are volunteer (more than 200 in Idaho). Volunteer fire departments provide nearly 80% of initial attack on wildland fires in the United States. The Forest Service established the Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) Program to help these crucial fire departments through their State Foresters (Idaho Department of Lands in Idaho). This year IDL received 78 grant applications with a total request of \$640,249; of these, 44 rural volunteer fire departments received VFA awards totaling \$198,380. For more information on this and other grant programs in Idaho, please visit: www.idl.idaho.gov or www.idahofireplan.org.



St. Maries was the recipient of a VFA Grant

FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY (FEPP)

The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) Program is authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (P.L. 94-519), and section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-313).

The FEPP program enables the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) to acquire federal vehicles and equipment for fire protection use by IDL Forest Protective Districts, Timber Protective Associations, and local city, county and rural fire districts/departments.

The US Forest Service administers the program nationally and the Idaho Department of Lands administers the program within the state of Idaho. The privilege to acquire and use FEPP vehicles and equipment is a significant benefit to the citizens of the state of Idaho.

The Idaho Department of Lands Vehicle Maintenance Shop in Coeur d'Alene plays a major role in the FEPP program. When vehicles and equipment are acquired, they are refurbished by the shop into usable fire fighting apparatus. The shop inspects, repairs, and paints the vehicles before use at an IDL FPD or rural fire district.

The cost to acquire and refurbish FEPP represents a significant savings compared to the cost of purchasing new vehicles or equipment. In calendar year 2006, IDL acquired 21 vehicles and pieces of equipment through the FEPP program with an original acquisition value of \$558,798. The IDL Vehicle Maintenance Shop refurbished 19 vehicles and 4 pieces of equipment, with an original acquisition value of \$787,313, and placed these into service at an IDL FPD or rural fire district.

Idaho currently has 583 vehicles and pieces of equipment acquired through the FEPP program that are distributed among 13 IDL area offices, two timber protective associations, and 116 city, county or rural districts or departments. Total original acquisition value of all FEPP in the state is \$13,108,787.



Federal Excess equipment converted into an engine

FIRE TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS

The training and qualifications program maintains records for approximately 300 individuals for the State of Idaho. These are not only IDL employees, but also members of rural fire departments who have reached the incident qualification position of single resource boss or above.

Training is held annually at the district, zone, regional and national levels. The following is a summary of the number of training slots that were filled by IDL employees:

North Idaho: 220

South Idaho: 40

Northern Rockies: 60

Great Basin: 15

Other: 30

TOTAL = 365

As part of interagency training efforts at the local and regional levels, IDL assisted with training by providing facilities, instructors, coordinators, and equipment for numerous courses. The training program also provided IDL offices with information on annual refreshers and other courses pertinent to wildland firefighting throughout the year.

IDL participated as a member in the following training committees in 2006: North Idaho Zone, Southwest Idaho Fire Training, Idaho Training Oversight Committee, Northern Rockies & Great Basin Training Areas. These committees are responsible for analyzing needs, creating course schedules, disseminating information, and evaluating the effectiveness of current policies and procedures.

In a continuing effort to increase utilization of local resources, many basic wildland firefighting classes are offered annually. Students are trained from local fire departments and the Idaho forest industries associations.

In 2007, the training program will upgrade to a new version of the Incident Qualifications System (IQS) software used to maintain records.

An online program titled "Fire in the Field", which consists of basic firefighter content was evaluated and will be put into use on a test basis in early 2007.

WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION

Activity participation included events at both the local and regional level.

Prevention was conducted via face-to-face contact at community events; education through the distribution of publications and materials; and fire season updates via the media.

There was interagency cooperation at the district, state, and regional levels. Statewide partnerships with prevention personnel at the USFS and BLM continued to play a key role in funding and accomplishing prevention activities. At the regional level, IDL assisted with the Great Basin Fire Prevention Workshop that was held in Moab, Utah, as well as the Idaho Wildland Fire Conference in Boise that was sponsored by the Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group. IDL was also a presence on the Prevention Committees for the Northern Rockies and Great Basin Coordinating Groups.

Cave Bay and Conkling Park, near Worley, were recognized for their efforts in home hazard mitigation. They both received Firewise Communities/USA recognition status. The Student Conservation Association assisted greatly with this effort. The Wilderness Ranch community near Boise was recognized at the

2006 national Firewise conference as having maintained Firewise Communities/USA status for five consecutive years.

A new online Burn Permit Program was implemented this year. It is available to all Idaho wildland fire agencies for permit issuance. The program allows dispatches to determine if a smoke report could be a permitted fire, and reduces the number false fire reports. It also reduces the workload in issuing permits. Some of the activities that offices throughout the state participated in:

- Annual events including parades, fairs, rodeos, and school programs
- Prevention & fire season sign maintenance
- Over 5,565 burn permits were issued
- Smokey Bear and Keep Idaho Green Poster contests
- Smokey Bear appearances at numerous events
- Press releases and radio, newspaper, and TV advertising
- Logging and residential inspections & assessments
- Fire prevention patrols
- County fire prevention cooperatives

As a member of the Northern Rockies Fire Prevention & Education Committee, IDL will host a Prevention Workshop in Coeur d'Alene in April 2007.

FIRE CACHE

The role of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Fire Cache is to provide logistical support to requesting State, Federal, and cooperating agencies. Although the cache is primarily oriented toward supporting wildland fire suppression activities, the fire cache also provides assistance for Homeland Security, declared State

and Federal emergencies, and other natural disasters, as well as large projects such as prescribed burns. Fire Cache support is provided within the four state region of Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Montana, as well as those requesting agencies encompassed within the Northwest Compact.

Statistically, based on value of supplies moved, the 2006 fire season was once again an “active” season. Cache employees accepted 9 Assignments to other National Caches and to the field for a total of 126 man hour days.

2006 Statistical Summary

- Total incidents supported **140**
- Total orders filled **305** (2,046 line items)
- Total Issues **\$2,662,208.59**
- States receiving supplies from the CDA Cache:
 - **Idaho** **\$2,092,794.15**
 - Montana \$566,317.34
 - Washington \$3,097.10
- Percentage by State: Issued supplies and equipment
 - **Idaho** **78.61%**
 - Montana 21.27%
 - Washington 00.12%
- Values by agency: Issued supplies and equipment
 - **USFS** **\$1,810,224.74**
 - Idaho Dept. Of Lands \$613,510.43
 - BLM \$175,006.48
 - BIA \$21,210.91
 - Associations \$14,388.84
 - KMC \$10,089.64
 - All other accounts \$17,777.55

- Percentages by agency: Issued supplies and equipment
 - **USFS** **68.00%**
 - Idaho Dept. Of Lands 23.05%
 - BLM 6.57%
 - BIA 0.80%
 - Associations 0.54%
 - All others accounts 1.04%
- Supply Classes: Issued supplies and equipment
 - **Durable Items** **62.19%** **\$1,655,694.00**
 - Trackable Items 23.90% \$636,246.34
 - Consumable Items 13.91% \$370,268.25
- **Rural Fire Department requests**
 - 2006 Sales total \$96,000.00 vs. 2005 Sales total \$42,000.00
- **Current Cache Value** (2006-2007 Pre-Inventory) **3,746,087.87**



APPENDICIES

NUMBER OF FIRES IN EACH SIZE CLASS, BY DISTRICT

| District | Total Fires | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---------------------|-------------|-----|-----|----|---|---|---|
| CPTPA | 111 | 99 | 11 | 1 | | | |
| SITPA | 68 | 49 | 19 | | | | |
| West St. Joe FPD | 48 | 35 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| Pend Oreille FPD | 34 | 21 | 13 | | | | |
| Craig Mountain FPD | 31 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Mica FPD | 30 | 18 | 12 | | | | |
| Southwest Idaho FPD | 28 | 16 | 10 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Magie Creek FPD | 27 | 21 | 5 | | 1 | | |
| Cataldo FDP | 24 | 20 | 4 | | | | |
| Ponderosa FPD | 22 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Kootenai Valley FPD | 13 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Priest Lake FPD | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 445 | 326 | 103 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

CAUSES BY DISTRICT

| District | # of Fires | Lightning | Debris Burning | Misc | Equip Use | Camp Fire | Arson | Children | Smoking | Rail Road |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|-----------|
| CPTPA | 111 | 97 | 2 | 8 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | |
| SITPA | 68 | 48 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | |
| West St. Joe FPD | 48 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Pend Oreille FPD | 34 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 |
| Craig Mountain FPD | 31 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Mica FPD | 30 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Southwest Idaho FPD | 28 | 20 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Maggie Creek FPD | 27 | 17 | | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Cataldo FPD | 24 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Ponderosa FPD | 22 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Kootenai Valley FPD | 13 | 3 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Priest Lake FPD | 9 | 7 | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Total | 445 | 284 | 52 | 39 | 25 | 23 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 |

DISTRICT ACRES BY CAUSE

| District | # of Acres | Lightning | Equip Use | Debris Burning | Smoking | Arson | Misc | Camp Fire | Children | Rail Road |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|---------|-------|------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Southwest Idaho FPD | 4,748 | 4,417.5 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 324.0 | | | 1.4 | | |
| Craig Mountain FPD | 939 | 86.1 | 553.5 | 63.5 | | 223.6 | 12.0 | 0.2 | | |
| Ponderosa FPD | 207 | 6.0 | 91.0 | 100.0 | | | 3.0 | 7.5 | | |
| Maggie Creek FPD | 197 | 191.7 | 3.0 | | | | 2.3 | 0.3 | | |
| West St. Joe FPD | 139 | 19.3 | 47.3 | 35.7 | | 36.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Kootenai Valley FPD | 81 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 76.5 | | 0.2 | | 0.8 | 2.0 | |
| CPTPA | 63 | 19.3 | | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 36.8 | 0.2 | | |
| SITPA | 35 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 18.8 | 0.1 | | 2.3 | 0.4 | | |
| Mica FPD | 33 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 2.3 | |
| Cataldo FPD | 16 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 0.1 | | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | |
| Pend Oreille FPD | 13 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 7.7 | | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | | 0.1 |
| Priest Lake FPD | 1 | 1.1 | | | | | | 0.2 | | |
| Total | 6,473 | 4,761.4 | 701.7 | 333.3 | 324.4 | 262.4 | 64.1 | 20.5 | 5.9 | 0.1 |
| Some minor error exists due to rounding | | | | | | | | | | |

SUPPRESSION COST PER ACRE

| District | # of Acres | Suppression Cost | District Cost / Acre |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Priest Lake FPD | 1 | \$22,772 | \$17,517 |
| SITPA | 35 | \$354,776 | \$10,036 |
| Cataldo FPD | 16 | \$116,170 | \$7,193 |
| CPTPA | 63 | \$440,035 | \$6,974 |
| Pend Oreille FPD | 13 | \$53,591 | \$4,035 |
| Mica FPD | 33 | \$118,081 | \$3,606 |
| West St. Joe FPD | 139 | \$405,378 | \$2,927 |
| Maggie Creek FPD | 197 | \$177,465 | \$900 |
| Craig Mountain FPD | 939 | \$797,572 | \$849 |
| Ponderosa FPD | 207 | \$165,178 | \$796 |
| Kootenai Valley FPD | 81 | \$36,034 | \$443 |
| Southwest Idaho FPD | 4,748 | \$459,875 | \$97 |
| Total | 6,473 | \$3,146,926 | \$486 |

SUPPRESSION COST PER FIRE

| District | # of Fires | Suppression Cost | District Cost / Fire |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Craig Mountain FPD | 31 | \$797,572 | \$25,728 |
| Southwest Idaho FPD | 28 | \$459,875 | \$16,424 |
| West St. Joe FPD | 48 | \$405,378 | \$8,445 |
| Ponderosa FPD | 22 | \$165,178 | \$7,508 |
| Maggie Creek FPD | 27 | \$177,465 | \$6,573 |
| SITPA | 68 | \$354,776 | \$5,217 |
| Cataldo FPD | 24 | \$116,170 | \$4,840 |
| CPTPA | 111 | \$440,035 | \$3,964 |
| Mica FPD | 30 | \$118,081 | \$3,936 |
| Kootenai Valley FPD | 13 | \$36,034 | \$2,772 |
| Priest Lake FPD | 9 | \$22,772 | \$2,530 |
| Pend Oreille FPD | 34 | \$53,591 | \$1,576 |
| Total | 445 | \$3,146,926 | \$7,072 |

MULTIPLE FIRES PER DAY

| District | Total # Multi Fires | # of Days with Multi Fires | Most Fires in 1 Day |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| CPTPA | 86 | 16 | 15 |
| SITPA | 44 | 13 | 9 |
| West St. Joe FPD | 24 | 9 | 6 |
| Mica FPD | 15 | 7 | 3 |
| Maggie Creek FPD | 15 | 3 | 7 |
| Southwest Idaho FPD | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| Cataldo FPD | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| Ponderosa FPD | 10 | 3 | 4 |
| Craig Mountain FPD | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Pend Oreille FPD | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Priest Lake FPD | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Kootenai Valley FPD | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 237 | 67 | |

HIGHEST FIRE OCCURANCE DATES

| Month | Day | # of Fires |
|---------------------|-----|------------|
| Consecutive Days | | |
| 8 | 8 | 13 |
| 8 | 9 | 11 |
| 8 | 10 | 34 |
| 8 | 11 | 21 |
| Total | | 79 |
| | | |
| 8 | 16 | 32 |
| 8 | 17 | 19 |
| 8 | 18 | 17 |
| Total | | 68 |
| Nonconsecutive Days | | |
| 8 | 30 | 15 |
| 7 | 4 | 12 |
| 7 | 6 | 11 |
| 10 | 4 | 10 |

NUMBER OF FIRES WITH AIRCRAFT USE, BY DISTRICT

| District | Air Tankers Used | Helicopters Used |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Priest Lake FPD | 3 | 2 |
| Kootenai Valley FPD | 3 | 1 |
| Pend Oreille FPD | 0 | 4 |
| Mica FPD | 2 | 2 |
| Cataldo FPD | 0 | 0 |
| West St. Joe FPD | 0 | 16 |
| Ponderosa FPD | 3 | 1 |
| CPTPA | 2 | 38 |
| Maggie Creek FPD | 0 | 5 |
| Craig Mountain FPD | 2 | 22 |
| SITPA | 35 | 19 |
| Southwest Idaho FPD | 10 | 22 |
| Total | 60 | 132 |

The above matrix illustrates the number of aircraft used on fires in the FPD.

It does not reflect the amount of use per fire.



Dave Van Natter on assignment on the Heavens Gate Complex-Riggins